

Whereas women were particularly important in the establishment of early charitable, philanthropic, and cultural institutions in the United States;

Whereas women led the efforts to secure suffrage and equal opportunities for women, and also served in the abolitionist movement, the emancipation movement, labor movements, civil rights movements, and other causes to create a more fair and just society for all;

Whereas suffragists wrote, marched, were arrested, and ultimately succeeded in achieving—

(1) the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides, “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex”; and

(2) the enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.), which extended the protection of the right to vote to women of color and language minorities;

Whereas women have been and continue to be leaders in the forefront of social change efforts, business, science, government, math, art, literature, music, film, athletics, and other fields;

Whereas women now represent approximately half of the workforce of the United States;

Whereas women once were routinely barred from attending medical schools in the United States, but now are enrolling in medical schools in the United States at higher numbers than men;

Whereas women previously were turned away from law school, but now represent approximately half of law students in the United States;

Whereas, since the American Revolution, women have been vital to the mission of the Armed Forces, with more than 200,000 women serving on active duty and 2,000,000 women veterans representing every branch of service;

Whereas more than 10,000,000 women own businesses in the United States;

Whereas Jeannette Rankin of Montana was the first woman elected to the House of Representatives in 1916 and Hattie Wyatt Caraway of Arkansas was the first woman elected to the United States Senate in 1932;

Whereas Margaret Chase Smith of Maine was the first woman to serve in both Houses of Congress;

Whereas, in 2023, a record total of 154 women are serving in Congress, including 129 women in the House of Representatives and 25 women in the Senate;

Whereas President Jimmy Carter recognized March 2 through March 8, 1980, as “National Women’s History Week”;

Whereas, in 1987, a bipartisan group of Senators introduced the first joint resolution to pass Congress designating “Women’s History Month”;

Whereas, in 1987, President Ronald Reagan issued a Presidential proclamation proclaiming March 1987 as “Women’s History Month”;

Whereas, in 2020, Congress passed the Smithsonian American Women’s History Museum Act (20 U.S.C. 80t et seq.) to establish a national women’s history museum on or near the National Mall in Washington, DC; and

Whereas, despite the advancements of women in the United States, much remains to be done to ensure that women realize their full potential as equal members of society in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 2023 as “National Women’s History Month”;

(2) recognizes the celebration of National Women’s History Month as a time to reflect on the many notable contributions that women have made to the United States; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe National Women’s History Month with appropriate programs and activities.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 130—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF APRIL 17 TO APRIL 21, 2023, AS “NATIONAL WORK ZONE AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 130

Whereas 857 work zone fatalities occurred in 2020, according to the Federal Highway Administration (referred to in this preamble as “FHWA”) and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, under the Department of Transportation (referred to in this preamble as “DOT”);

Whereas, of the 857 work zone fatalities that occurred in 2020—

(1) 680 fatalities were motor vehicle drivers or passengers;

(2) 170 fatalities were persons on foot or bicyclists; and

(3) 7 fatalities were listed as occupants of a motor vehicle not in transport, unknown occupant type in a motor vehicle in transport, or device and person on personal conveyances;

Whereas, according to DOT data from 2020 on work zone fatal traffic crashes by type—

(1) 156 crashes involved a rear-end collision; and

(2) 287 fatalities occurred where speeding was a factor;

Whereas 156 pedestrian fatalities occurred in work zones in 2020, according to DOT data; Whereas, of the 156 pedestrian fatalities that occurred in work zones in 2020—

(1) 51 fatalities were a construction, maintenance, utility, or transportation worker; and

(2) 105 fatalities were pedestrians other than a construction, maintenance, utility, or transportation worker;

Whereas the DOT reported that 44,240 people were injured due to work zone crashes in 2020;

Whereas, according to the FHWA, while work zones play a critical role in maintaining and upgrading our roads, work zones can also be a major cause of congestion, delay, and traveler dissatisfaction;

Whereas, according to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, trucks and buses have limited maneuverability and large blind spots that make operating in work zone areas more challenging, leading to a disproportionate number of work zone crashes involving trucks and buses;

Whereas enforcement of work zone speed limits is shown to significantly reduce speeding, aggressive driving, fatalities, and injuries;

Whereas work zone crashes and fatalities deeply impact family, friends, and communities;

Whereas being under the influence of intoxicating substances while being behind the wheel of a motor vehicle increases the likelihood of intrusions into work zones; and

Whereas work zone fatalities are at the highest level since 2006: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of the week of April 17 to April 21, 2023, as “National Work Zone Awareness Week”;

(2) encourages individuals to educate themselves on the value of training and the importance of best practices in regard to work zone safety;

(3) encourages individuals to practice work zone safety by—

(A) researching their routes ahead of time to avoid work zones when possible;

(B) avoiding distractions while driving;

(C) obeying road crew flaggers and being aware of and obeying all signage throughout work zones that indicate reduced speeds, lane changes, and other vital information;

(D) slowing down when entering a work zone and being vigilant of road workers;

(E) merging into an open lane when instructed to do so when lane closures are present and slowing down and merging over for first responders;

(F) maintaining a space cushion when driving behind other vehicles to avoid rear end crashes; and

(G) providing towing and recovery professionals room to facilitate the process of clearing crashes;

(4) encourages infrastructure owners and operators to deploy work zone protections and technologies such as the Work Zone Data Exchange to make travel on public roads safer for workers and road users; and

(5) supports the goals and ideals of a “National Work Zone Awareness Week” to bring further awareness to worker and driver safety while maneuvering a motor vehicle in work zones.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 131—AUTHORIZING THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE TO CONDUCT A BLOOD DONATION DRIVE ON MARCH 30, 2023

Mr. PADILLA submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 131

*Resolved*,

### SECTION 1. SENATE BLOOD DONATION DRIVE ON MARCH 30, 2023.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—In addition to blood donation drives conducted under Senate Resolution 78 (118th Congress), agreed to February 16, 2023, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, in conjunction with the American Red Cross, is authorized to conduct a blood donation drive from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on March 30, 2023, in room 902 of the Philip A. Hart Senate Office Building.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—Physical preparations for the conduct of, and the implementation of, the blood donation drive authorized under subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, in consultation with the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, may prescribe.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 132—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. GRILLO

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 132

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Grillo*, Cr. No. 21-690 (D.D.C.), pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the prosecution has requested